

This Compiler is published every Monday morning by Harry J. STAHLER at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisers are inserted at the usual rates. For printing done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinting Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Public Sale.

The subscribers, intending to remove West, will sell Public Sale, at their residence, on the Braddock road, 1 mile from Gettysburg, on Monday, the 15th day of March, the following personal property, viz:

2 Hhds of Horses, one a Mare, heavy with foal; 1 yearling Colt, 2 Mares, 4 Cows, 2 Steers, 1 Bull, 1 Hog, 5 Pigs, Bow Ladders, Drags and Harness; Single Shovel Plough, Corn Fork, Horse Gear, 2 good Saddles and Bridles, lot of Bags, Double and Single Trees, Hatters and Wool Chains, Forks, Rakes, and many other Farming Tonsils. Also, a Cook Stove and fixtures, Kitchen Cupboard, Desk, Bedsteads, with other Household articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DANIEL H. BENNER,

MOSES C. BENNER.

March 1, 1858.

Public Sale.

ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale at his residence, in Tyrone Township, about 2 miles west of Hollingsburgh, on Tuesday, the 16th day of March next, the following valuable personal property, viz: Four head of Work Horses, a yearling Colt, 4 head of first-rate Milk Cows, a fine Heifer, a Four-horse Wagon, a carriage Wagon, Hay and Wood Ladders, 2 new sleds, a good carriage, horse gear, ploughs, harrows, shovel ploughs, cultivators, horse-rake, winnowing mill, cutting box, rolling screen, threshing machine, single and double trees, spreaders, log chains, grain-shovels, rakes, forks, a lot of cedar barrels, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN ECKENRODE.

Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have now on hand, at their Clothing Establishment, a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of our own giving up, made out of our own cloths, and恭候ed to be made in the very best manner and style, among which are Blue Cloths of every variety, Over-coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Monkey Jackets, &c., also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Claret, Drab and Green Cloths for Over-coats, with trimmings to suit, sold cheap; also cheap Cassimires, Cassinets, Jeans, Cynd and men's wear generally. We have just received the fall fashions, and have loads constantly envoiced out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice. Call and see us. The above goods will be sold cheap for cash.

Oct. 12, 1857.

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLoughs, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandahs and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly;

but being without capital, and money being

expended to call for cash, based on an account with the works, will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.

Gatysburg, June 1, 1857.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c.

J. LEIB, Agent.

Blank Deeds, &c.

COMMON DEEDS, (single and double acts of acknowledgment,) and Deeds for Executors and Administrators with the will annexed, just printed, on superior paper and with new type, at the COMPTRE office. Summons, Subpoena, Bonds, &c., also on hand and for sale.

Dec. 21, 1857.

Prepare for Winter.

BUFFALO, Seal Skin, Lion Skin and Whirlpool Over Coats, Tailors, Raglan and Lapels, in every new style of Over Coat, also Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pants and Vests, of innumerable styles and patterns, suitable for old and plain men, as well as for the gay, and for boys. All these are to be had at the very lowest prices at Oct. 26, 1857. SAMSON'S.

AS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regaining. Call and see it.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

CUCUMBER Pickle and good Vinegar by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

GROCERIES.—If you want a good assortment of Groceries, such as Syrups, Marmalades, Sugar and Coffee, you will do well by examining the assortments at

H. S. & E. MINNIGH.

QUEENSWARE.—Persons wishing to purchase Queenware will do well by examining the large and well selected assortments at H. S. & E. MINNIGH.

MILLINERY.—Miss LOUISA CATIE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. [Apr. 21, '56.]

JUST RECEIVED.—A large lot of laceled and unbleached Sheet and Shirting, all of which we offer at reduced prices.

H. S. & E. MINNIGH.

ALMONDS, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Peanuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.

SPOTTING.—George and Henry Wampler will make House Spottings add put up the same, for cash or commodity price. Farmers, &c., all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spotted, would do well to give them a call.

G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 10, 1858.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLER.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1858.

NO. 25.

The Poet's Corner.

An Ancient Town.

It was a grand day in the old chivalric time; the wind circling around a board in a noble hall and the sculptured walls rang with sentiment and song.

The lady of each knightly heart was pledged solely by name, and many a syllable significant of loveliness had been uttered, until it came St. Leon's turn, when, lifting the sparkling cup on high—

"I drink to one," he said,

"Whose image never may depart,
Deep graven on this youthful heart,
Till memory is dead."

"To one whose love for me shall last,
When lighter passions long have passed,
So holy 'tis, and true;

To one whose love hath longer dwelt,
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Than any pledged to you."

Each guest uplifted at the word,
And laid a hand upon his sword,

With fury flashing eyes:
And Stanley said: "We crave the name,
Proud knight, of this most peerless dame,
Whose love you count so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not breathe her name in careless mood,
Thus lightly to another:

Then bent his noble head as though
To give that word the reverence due,
And gently said, "My Mother."

Feb. 15, 1858.

CURIOUS PUNISHMENTS.

It is discoverable, from the old records of Massachusetts, that the following singular punishments were inflicted in that colony, between the years 1630 and 1730:

Sir Richard Slastonstall, fined four bushels of malt for his absence from the court.

Josias Plastow shall, for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians, return them & baskets again, be fined £5, and hereafter to be called Josias, so Mr. as he used to be.

Joyce Dradwick shall give unto Alexandria Becks 20s., for promising him marriage without her friends' consent, and now refusing to perform the same.

Thomas Peter, for suspicions of slander, idleness and stubbornness, is to be severely whipped and kept in hold.

Richard Turner for being notoriously drunk, was fined £2.

Edward Palmer, for his extortion in taking 32s. 7d. for the plank and work of Boston stocks, is fined £5, and sentenced to be set one hour in the stocks.

John Withe, is bound in £10 to be of good behavior, and not come into the company of his neighbor Thomas Bell's wife alone.

One of the Boys.—Rev. H. W. B. Beecher, a distinguished clergyman of Brooklyn, was taken on a stagecoach, from the depot in W——, (a New England town, where railroad communication then ended.) to B—— a place five miles distant, where he was to lecture that night. It was a warm February day; the sleighing was splendid. B. was on the box beside a young driver; the teams, of four horses each, were perfection, and the result was that the fifty miles were got over in something like four hours—pretty good railroad time on some tracks—but it didn't do the teams of horses any good, and when, some days after knowledge of their condition came to the proprietor of the line, he called up that particular driver (Sam), and asked how he came to drive his horses that day at such a rate. "Well," said Sam, "I had one of the 'boys' on the box with me—he wanted to see 'em go, and I put 'em through!" —N. Y. Post.

One of the Boys.—Rev. H. W. B. Beecher, a distinguished clergyman of Brooklyn, was taken on a stagecoach, from the depot in W——, (a New England town, where railroad communication then ended.) to B—— a place five miles distant, where he was to lecture that night. It was a warm February day; the sleighing was splendid. B. was on the box beside a young driver; the teams, of four horses each, were perfection, and the result was that the fifty miles were got over in something like four hours—pretty good railroad time on some tracks—but it didn't do the teams of horses any good, and when, some days after knowledge of their condition came to the proprietor of the line, he called up that particular driver (Sam), and asked how he came to drive his horses that day at such a rate. "Well," said Sam, "I had one of the 'boys' on the box with me—he wanted to see 'em go, and I put 'em through!" —N. Y. Post.

Singular and Artificial Freak of Nature.—A Child with a Frog's Head.—A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Lawrence Smith, of Petersburgh, Va., lately gave birth to a child, the physical malformations of which were of the most horrible and extraordinary possible character.

From the waist downward the child was like others, and symmetrical, but above the middle it was moulded into a frightful resemblance to the form of a frog. The head was flat, the mouth being several inches wide, and placed underneath. The nose was entirely wanting, as the eyes stood out like goggles. No physician who saw it ever witnessed any phenomenon to compare with it, and it was considered by them a perfectly unprecedented occurrence in the annals of embryology.

It lived but a few hours. The ears were the only portion of the head which did not bear resemblance to a frog, and those were much like those of a cat, being saucer and pointed, and adding still more to the horrible appearance of the Rights of the Chinese effect in removing its opposition to foreigners?

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. When you want more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it.—Franklin.

What is to become of Mexico?—The London Times says: There is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain humper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the U. States, when they are finally prepared for it, to all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

The Leviathan.—A correspondent wants to get an idea of the size of the Leviathan—something by which he can realize the length and breadth of her deck. Let him stand on Baltimore street, say opposite Holliday, and look towards Calvert, which distance will give him the length of her deck. Imagine Baltimore street, including the pavements, to be half as wide again as it is, and thus he will have the breadth of the deck. The length is 691 feet, or an eighth of a mile, which is 600 feet. Thus a walk of four times around the deck is a promenade of a mile.—Balt. Sun.

Wouldn't Discount.—A man named Malo, of Montreal, had a note against a man, with four good endorsers, for \$5,650. He presented it for payment, when the maker scallowed it. He was arrested, taken to the Police, and a doctor sent for, and he was forced to swallow an emetic in the hope to make him disgorge the note—but the note would not come up, but remained in a fair way for digestion.—Buff. Express.

"Gouge on Banking," is the title of a work issued from the press. A contemporary remarks that "Banks on Gouging" would be an appropriate title for a work setting forth the operations of the present system.

Every man has a right to be thought and spoken of according to his real character; consequently whoever by any means, direct or indirect, in the occasion of his neighbor being worse thought of or spoken of than he deserves, is guilty of the most degrading vice.

Want of Domestics in Kansas.—A letter from Kansas says that servant girls are the scarcest article in Kansas, especially in Leavenworth, where they can readily get \$15 per month.

THE IRON HORSE AS SEEN BY A GREEN ONE.

"When we got to the depot, went around to look at the iron horse. Thudardon! it warn't no more like a horse than meetin' house. If I was goin' to describe the animal I'd say it looked like—darned if I know what it looked like, unless it was a regular he devil smokin' smoke all around, and pantin' and havin' and swellin', and chawin' up red coals like they was good. A fellow stood in a house like, feelin' him all the time; but the more he got the more he wanted, and the more he snorted. After a spell the fellers catched him by the tail, and great Jerico he set up a yell that split the ground for mornin' a mile and a half, and the next minnit I found my legs a waggin' and myself at t'other end of the string of vehicles. I wasn't skeered, but I had three chills and a stroke of the palsey in less than five minits, and my face had a curious brownish yellow-green bluish color in it, which was perfectly unaccountable. 'Well,' says I, 'come in super fluus,' and I took a seat in the nearest wagon or car, as they call it—a consarned long, steamboat lookin' thing, with a string of pews down each side, big enough to hold about a man and a half. Just as I set down, the boss hollered twice and started off like a streak, pitchin' me head first at the stomach of a big Irish woman, and she gave a tremendous grunt, and then catched me by the head, and crammed me under the seat; the car was a jumpin' and tenrin' along at night on forty thousand miles an hour, and everybody was a bobbin' up and down like a mill saw, and every wrench on 'em had his mouth wide open and like they was laffin', but I could not hear nothin', the cars kept up such a racket. Bimble they stopped all at once, and such another high-hatted out 'em passengers as I never heard before—Laffin' at me, too, that's what made me mad as thunder, too. I ris up, and shakin' my fist at 'em, says I, 'Ladies and gentlemen, look here! I'm a peaceable stranger—and away went the darted train like small-pox was in the town, jerkin' me down in the seat, with a whack like I'd been thrown from a mule, was holding the cow by the tail! I saw in an instant that he had the start of me. I returned to the house dismiffed, and abandoned all hope of a vote in that region."

This reminds us of a good thing that occurred in Marshall county, in this State.

A young Fillmore orator, who was also editor of the Fillmore organ in that county, made a speech at the little village of Chatanooga, in the course of which he charged Mr. Buchanan with being in favor of squatter sovereignty.

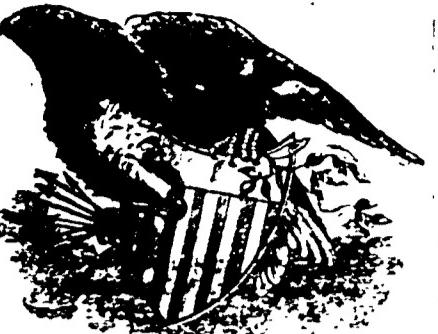
The speaker on the opposite side was the Hon. J. W. C., a distinguished member of the Legislature, and in the course of his reply, he turns to his opponent and inquires, "Did you say Mr. Buchanan was in favor of squatter sovereignty?" "I did," replied the Fillmore man. "Why, you don't call this squatter sovereignty, do you?" says Mr. C., reading something from a document, "Of course I do," was the reply.

"Then," says Mr. C., turning to the audience: "allow me to inform the gentleman that what I have real is from Fillmore's Lockport speech." It is hardly necessary to say that there was no great number of Fillmore votes made there that day. It is said that even afterwards our editor-orator was remarkably particular how he answered questions put to him in debate.

MR. SPEAKER.—1—you—we—gentlemen of the House of Representatives, belong to that excellent white race, the consummate impersonation of intellect in man, and of loveliness in woman, whose power and whose privilege it is, wherever they may go, and wherever they may remain, to Christianize and to civilize, to command and to obey, to conquer and to reign. I admit to an equal with me, sir, the white man—my blood and race—whether he be a Saxon of England or the Celt of Ireland. But I do not admit as my equals either the red man of America or the yellow man of Asia, or the black man of Africa."

The loud and continual applause from the spectators in the galleries, that greeted Mr. Cushing on the delivery of the above, is strong evidence that the practical good sense of the people will continue to be, as it has been, proof against the negro-equality views held by the Chas, Giddings and that class of politicians.

The Compiler.



H. J. Stahl, Editor and Proprietor,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, March 15, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia,
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

OUR CANDIDATES.

We place at our mast-head to-day the names of the nominees of the Democratic State Convention—Hon. William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Wesley Frost, of Fayette county, for Canal Commissioner—and command them to the confidence and support of the Democracy of Adams.

We have good authority for stating that these gentlemen are with President Buchanan, endorse his policy, and accept their nominations, with the resolution attached, without hesitation or reservation.

Judge Porter holds a flattering position as a jurist, and before his appointment to the Bench by Governor Packer, enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in the Courts of Philadelphia.

Mr. Frost is a thorough business man, of indisputable integrity, and possessing a full knowledge of the public works of the Commonwealth.

With such candidates for standard-bearers, the Democracy are bound to "whip" the opposition out of their boxes."

THE KEYSTONE SPEAKS!

The Democracy, the yeomanry, of Pennsylvania are with JAMES BUCHANAN now, as they have for years been. They endorse his Kansas policy, sustained as it is by truth and principle, as cordially and warmly as they endorsed previous great acts of his life.

The Convention at Harrisburg was composed, to a great extent, of the most prominent and reliable men of our party throughout the State—councillors, yet firm and patriotic men—and they discharged their duties with a lively and appreciating sense of their responsibility. Their sentiments are expressed in no unmeaning language—in no smothering verbiage. The resolutions are plain, pointed and cover the whole ground. Read them, in another column.

The last 4th of March was a proud day for our good old Commonwealth—strengthening the bands which hold this blessed Union together, and rebuking traitors and demagogues. May her shadow never grow less!

OREGON AND KANSAS.

Whilst so much is said about poor "bleeding" Kansas, it is a remarkable fact that not a word is said about Oregon. And yet Oregon is about to ask admission into the Union in precisely the same condition. The objection is made to Kansas, that the Lecompton Convention did not submit the whole Constitution, but saw proper to submit only a part of it, the matter of slavery, which was the only great question of dispute. The Convention of Oregon did not submit the whole Constitution, but submitted five distinct propositions, for the people to vote upon, one being the subject of slavery too, but not a word is said about the latter, and when Oregon does ask for admission probably not the least objection will be made against her reception. Why then the great difficulty about "Kansas," unless the unhappy agitation must be kept up to strengthen and to bolster up the designs and fortunes of political demagogues.

KANSAS—READ! READ!

They are getting tired of the thing, even in Kansas. We clip the following pregnant paragraph from the Leavenworth Daily Ledger of the 15th ult.,—good Free State authority :

"Let the Lecompton Constitution pass, and let the representatives elected be called together and elect two United States Senators, and the agony is all over. True, there may be a faction in the Free State party who will not be successful, and may endeavor to keep up this infernal nigger agitation, from the fact that they have been 'ruled out' from a participation in the spoils; but that's nothing, they can easily choke off and madu to bite the dust by the stern will of the people. Demagogues' and 'fanatics' of both parties are no longer in the hearts and affections of the people, and their rantings and roarings will avail nothing. The people are sick, tired and disgusted with them, and will listen to their madness no more. We want peace, for that brings us happiness and prosperity."

Here is another appeal to be let alone:

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom.

CROAKERS AGAIN.

The New York Tribune and presses of that character, as has been their character in the past, are now discouraging emigration to Kansas by mistaken representations in regard to the election. They state positively that Calhoun will give certificates of election to the pro-slavery State officers under the Lecompton Constitution, and to a majority of the members of the legislature; and that they are continually stating that the Lecompton Constitution will be endorsed by Congress. From these facts they argue that the Democratic party has made Kansas a slave State, and by this very hope to hurt that party from power. At the same time they must be conscious that if the Democratic party was sure to be swept from existence three years hence, that event would have been permanently settled long previous to that time.

Just so; but the most marked resemblance is in their preaching. One "cries" for Kansas, and the other for Utah; and both think there is more virtue in Sharp's rifles and Colt's revolvers, as a means of evangelizing the world, than in Bibles and Prayer Books.

The editor of an eastern paper says that Brigham Young looks like Henry Ward Beecher. Yes, we suppose so; Brigham Young looks "out of place" and so does Beecher. Remarkable resemblance!—Exchange.

Just so; but the most marked resemblance is in their preaching. One "cries" for Kansas, and the other for Utah; and both think there is more virtue in Sharp's rifles and Colt's revolvers, as a means of evangelizing the world, than in Bibles and Prayer Books.

The New York Post reads Senator Bowditch out of the Black Republican party, and accuses him of the most unprincipled "log rolling" in his senatorial career. The Post is in John P. Hale's train.—Exchange.

The Jamestown Democrat does the same thing he hangs up both course and vindictive. The Democrat is in John C. Fremont's train! Harmonious Nigerrism!

A suit on 4 "dead horses" (of the woolly species) is now up before the Supreme Court at Boston. The complainant says the Republican party for feed furnished to sixteen hundred shrickers for Fremont and Jessie, in September, 1858, at Manchester, Mass.

The Springfield Nonpareil says that one item in the wardrobe of the Princess Royal, of England, lately married, was twelve dozen pairs of boots.—One reason why English women are healthier than American women is because they protect their—shall we say it—feet—from the wet and cold. Make a note of this, girls, and don't be afraid of good thick "soles and uppers."

Bab in New York.—At one of the recent meetings of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York. Eighty languages, he said, are used in business and social intercourse among the inhabitants of that city.

Madame Goldschmidt is expected to arrive in England early in June, and with the intention of taking up her permanent residence there.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate, on the 8th instant, passed an Act, the first section of which provides that it shall and may be lawful for the president and managers of any turnpike or plank road company, of this Commonwealth, by themselves or their authorized agent, to contract with individuals, or with corporations, for the payment of tolls for travel over and upon their roads respectively, and for any period of time that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year, and whether such travel shall pass through any gate or turnpike, or otherwise, and any debt incurred under such contract, may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable.

The second section provides that the exemption of persons, in attending places of worship, from the payment of tolls, on any turnpike or plank road in this Commonwealth, shall only apply to the necessary travel in attendance at the usual place of worship of the person claiming such exemption.

Section 3: When the time for holding the annual meetings of the stockholders of any turnpike or plank road company of this Commonwealth, is now fixed by law to be held on the first Monday of January, or on the first Monday of November, the managers of such companies may change the time for holding said annual meeting of their respective companies, to any other day in said months: Provided, That at least twenty days notice shall be given of the time and place of holding said meeting, in the manner directed in the acts of incorporation of said companies.

The Senate passed the bill to extend the charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh—the first Bank bill of the session, and which may have a narrow chance in the House, where the present system is not held in high favor.

Majority and minority reports have been made in the House on the question of the sale, or rather transfer, of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The movement should be watched, that the Commonwealth may not again be fleeced, as it was in the sale of the Main Line.

The Central Railroad Company is again at work, to operate upon the Legislature. Heretofore that malignant corporation accomplished its selfish and grasping purposes by the aid of "boring," and probably other questionable means; but discovering that the people are awake to that species of work and will bear it no longer, the plan adopted is, to pour in petitions from all the counties along the line of the road in favor of the repeal of the Tonawanda Tax, with the hope that the Legislature may be swayed into the measure. Let members be arm, and the people will sustain them in resisting the demands of the Company.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Will presented two petitions from citizens of Adams county for a law to abolish the County Superintendency of Common Schools.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, petitions were presented from Montgomery and Lancaster counties, in favor of the abolition of the County Superintendency of Common Schools. Mr. Brewer presented one from citizens of Adams county, of similar import.

In the House, remonstrances were presented from several counties against the passage of a law for the sale of the remaining public improvements, and against the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Central Railroad. The people of the whole State should move in the same direction.

Mr. Hodgeson, chairman of the Committee on Banks, has reported a bill in the House, which prohibits the banks of the Commonwealth, after the first of November next, from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, unless said banks deposit with the Auditor General, State stocks and bonds of this State, which will then entitle them to issue fives and tens. A statement of the affairs of each bank is to be made out monthly, and forwarded to the Auditor General, who shall cause the same to be published in three or more newspapers in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. It authorizes any director to inspect the account books and papers of the banks, and makes it a misdemeanor for the directors to purchase notes or drafts, unless somewhere out West that does that sort of thing, and it makes me think of home."

Death of Monroe Stewart.—PITTSBURG, March 10.—Monroe Stewart, one of the McKeeport murderers, who was recently pardoned by Governor Packer, in consequence of the disclosures made at the execution of the authors of that murder, died in prison last night of small pox. He had been held for trial on another charge.

A Legislative Prayer.—The following laconic prayer was delivered in the Iowa House of Representatives the other morning, by Rev. Mr. Shine:

"Great God! Bless the young and growing State of Iowa, her Governor and State officers! Give us a sound currency, pure water and undoffended religion, for Christ's sake. Amen.

A Distressing Accident.—On Friday of last week, Mr. David Kelly, a citizen of Carroll county, Md., met with an awful death. The Sentinel says he was engaged in blasting limestone in the quarry of Mr. Abraham Roop, on Little Pipe Creek. The charge proving defective, Mr. Kelly determined to remove it, when it exploded, blowing him to atoms. His body was shattered to pieces, which were gathered up and carried to his residence in sacks. He leaves a wife and several children.

Gen. Seth Clover, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Indian Agent in Kansas, vice McCaslin, removed.

Rev. I. S. Kallock left Boston on Monday for Kansas, where he has decided to locate as a lawyer.

The winter appears to have been very severe in all parts of Europe.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1858.

DEAR COMPILER:—Mr. Green has given notice in the Senate that he will press the Kansas bill to a vote on Monday next. So much has already been said on the subject, since the opening of Congress, that further debate would seem unnecessary. The bill will pass, both Houses without a doubt. The Representative of your district, Hon. Wilson Riley, will vote for it.

The majority of the committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the Kansas difficulty, have prepared their report through their chairman, the Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia, and an effort will be made to introduce it on Monday next. It is spoken of as being exceedingly able, elaborate, and conclusive. It embodies all the laws, facts and proceedings in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, bearing upon the question of admitting Kansas as a State.

The report shows great regularity and strict conformity to law in the formation and adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and cites numerous facts to show the untenable character of the position of Gov. Walker that the validity of every State Constitution depends on its having received the sanction of a popular vote. All the constitutions of the old States were made by conventions without ratification by the people, except that of Massachusetts.

In the regard to the charge concerning the "nineteen disfranchised counties," the report is very full. There are but thirty-four organized counties in Kansas. Twenty-one of these were represented. Nine of the thirteen unrepresented counties have very little population. In seven of them not a vote was cast at the January election to Kansas should have been admitted into the Union.

4. Resolved, That the Kansas-Nebraska act having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the Territories to form their own institutions in their own way, and the duly organized Government in Kansas having by regular process provided for a Convention of Delegates by the people, with instructions and power to form a Constitution; and such Delegates having assembled in Convention and enacted a Constitution under such instructions and power, such Constitution being rejected by the people of Kansas, the sooner Kansas is admitted into the Union the better for all who have the peace and welfare of our blessed Union at heart.

Third, That we endorse the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention with the resolutions adopted, and cheerfully concur in the nomination of Porter and Frost, for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner.

Fourth, That we see no benefit resulting from the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and whereas we think it an unnecessary expenditure of money, the said office should be abolished as soon as possible.

Fifth, That we are fully satisfied with the course taken by the Representative of our county, Charles Will, Esq.

Mr. Will was then requested to present a petition to the Legislature, praying that the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools be abolished. The petition contained some fifty signers, and Mr. Will was informed that petitions to the same effect would be sent from different parts of the country.

6. Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the majority of the Free State men of that Territory, then our obstinate conduct has produced the result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.

8. Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the Abolitionists, in Kansas and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation, than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are bold in their protestations against what they call the "slave power," they conceal a thirst and desire for political power, which they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union.

9. Resolved, therefore, That we unanimously do approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy, and are ready and willing to sustain him in all other measures of his Administration than far disclosed; and we entertain the belief that he will not abandon an article in the Democratic creed.

10. Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and comandation, the able and timely support which the Hon. William Bigler gave, in the U. S. Senate, to the policy of the National Administration; his wisdom in council; his logical skill and talents in debate; his industry and integrity, constitute him a representative to whom the interests of his constituents may be safely confided.

11. Resolved, That in electing Wm. F. Packer as Governor of this State, the Democratic party has secured the services of one in every way qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience, he combines administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his advocacy of the true Democratic policy, secure the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Commonwealth.

12. Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will aid to lessen as much as possible the heavy burdens imposed upon the people by taxation, and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of Banking, as may prevent in the future the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

The vote on the adoption of the above resolutions was as follows:

YEAR.—Mothers. Ahern, Amey, Aurora, Benton, Beans, Branneman, Brewster, Boyer (Clearfield) Boyer (Burke) Buchanan, Buckalew, Crawford, Cahill, Clark (Philadelphia), Crain, Campbell (Luzerne), Campbell (Butler), Coplin, Cope, Cross, Cassidy, Cochran, Cunningham, Davis, Douglass, Dunning, Day, Dunn, Everhart, Eldred, Farrall, Feather, Gay, Gillis, Grant, Haldeman, Holman (Philadelphia), Hassenberger, Holloman (Chester) Hughes, Hepburn, Hopkins, Hess, Ives, Jones, Jameson, King, Keatley, Kline, Laughlin, Lockhart, Livingood, Lamb, Lowry, McGinnis, McIntire, Matters, Miller (Northampton), Maser, Miller (Juniata), Miller (Green), Mitchell, Mandorbeck, McGoffin, McCalmon, McFarland, Martin, Morrison, Morrow, McCullough, McGehee, Patterson, McDaniel, Noble, O'Hara, Parfleld, Patterson (Allegheny), Patterson (Blair), Piolot.

Plummer, Phelps, Reily, Ringwall, Rhodes (Lancaster), Rhodes (Delaware), Schellinger, Stark, Stephens, Schnure, Sellers, Stahle, York) Shorb, M. J. Stewart, Wm. M. Stewart, Spyker, Sloan, Shoals, Shantz, Snyder, Speel, Smyser, Steinman, Tate, Taylor, Vassant, Walton, Wheeler, Weiser, Woidman, Williams, Wright, Wunder, Yost and Dawson, President—111.

NATE.—Mr. Workman—1.

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IS A NUT SHELL."

....Hon. Wilson Riley has forwarded to this office a variety of Field and Garden Seeds, from the Patent Office, with a request to distribute. They can be had by calling.

....To get the full worth of the outlay, advertise in "The Compiler."

....The receipts at this time are sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government, and it is believed by those well acquainted with the finances of the country that there would still be necessary for any further taxes of revenue notes, were it not that there are ten millions of deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year to be supplied immediately.

....Col. Benton is said to be writing a Life of General Jackson. There is no one more competent.

....The prior fighter Awful Gardner is under religious conviction in New York city, and has been up to the altar of John street church to be prayed for.

....A letter from Fort Scott says that that place had been taken by Gen. Lane's men, who were robbing the stores, stealing horses, etc.

....We publish marriage and death notices gratuitously. As notices of such occurrences are of some interest to the families in which they occur, for the future, those who desire them to appear in the columns of our paper will please furnish them.

....Bideford, Me., March 8.—Cyrus Goodwin, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of this place.

....In treating diseases of the mind music is not sufficiently valued. In raising the heart above despair an old violin is worth four doctors and two apothecary shops.

....A word once spoken, a coach with four horses cannot overtake it and bring it back.

....The man who is without an idea, generally has the greatest idea of himself.

....The Indianapolis Journal says that Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, member of the House of Representatives from the first congressional district of Indiana, has written a letter to a gentleman in Indianapolis, saying he shall vote for the Lecompton Constitution on the final vote. He voted, he says, for Harris' resolution simply because he was in favor of investigating the facts.

....The Hon. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, will not, it is said, be able to sit his seat in the Senate for two months. His physician having placed him under a severe regimen, in a room from which light is carefully excluded.

....We know an old lady, who, when she alludes to the leader of the Mormons, always calls him—either unintentionally, or else by a curious jumble of ideas—"Mr. Bigamy Young."

....For carefully gotten up, and satisfactory reports of the doings of the Legislature, always see "The Compiler."

....The movement in the United States Senate for a general bankrupt law is exciting much attention.

....At a banquet recently given in Paris by a certain illustrious member of the Imperial family, the extravagance of the dishes is said to have called down a reprisal from the Emperor. One single dish called "Salade Russe" is reported to have cost over \$1,00

The Compiler.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1858.

Town & County Affairs.

Lectures.

Rev. R. S. GRIER will lecture this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, before the Young Men's Christian Association.

The lecture of Mr. WILLS, postponed on account of the inclement weather, will be delivered in the German Reformed Church on Monday evening next.

Methodist E. Appointments.

The following are among the appointments of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for the year 1858:

West Baltimore District.—Thomas B. Sergeant, P. E.—Strawbridge—Benjamin B. Hamlin, Edward Kinsey, Whatcoat—James Brady Emory—John W. Hedges, Joseph France, sup. Frederick city—Thomas M. Reese, Frederick Abury Chapel—Wm. T. Wilson, Frederick Circuit—Joseph N. Spangler, John T. Stanbury, sup. Liberty—Wm. R. Mills, James R. Cadden, Westminster—John Miller, Asbury W. Guyer, West Falls, Lovin D. Herren, Emmitsburg—Elias Welty, Gettysburg—John Bowen, Martin D. Drama, York—John Stine, W. W. Wickes, sup. Wrightsville—Sam'l W. Scars, Humpstead—Sam'l W. Price, one to be supplied.

Carlisle District.—John A. Gore, P. E.—Carlisle—Robert D. Chambers, Carlisle Emory Chapel—A. A. Reese, Carlisle Circuit—S. B. Dunlap, Nathan Shaffer, York Springs and Hanover—Oliver Ego, George W. Danap, Newport—E. F. Crever, James T. Wilson, Petersburgh—Thomas D. Gotwalt, New Bloomfield—Cambridge Graham, Isaac C. Stevens, Mifflin—John W. Langley, Milton K. Foster, W. A. McKee, sup. Concord—N. S. Buckingham, J. Clark Hayes, Lewistown—Joseph A. Ross, Lewistown Circuit—George Stevenson, W. T. L. Weech, Huntingdon—Alexander M. Barnitz, Shirleyburg—Amos Smith, George W. Heyd, Shippensburg—Ruben E. Wilson, Green Village—Noah Schlosser, Amos J. Bonder, Chambersburg—Philip B. Reese.

Harford Avenue Station.—George W. Cooper; Mission to colored people, Harford county, Wm. Gwynn; Mercersburg, Wm. E. Earshaw; McConnellsburg, J. M. Gardner; Hollidaysburg, J. H. C. Dosh; Lewisburg, Thomas Bowman; Sunbury, George Warren; Danville, Wm. Hardon, Robert S. McClay, Missionary to China.

Mr. HENRY E. REEDMAN has been appointed Postmaster at Fountaindale, Adams county, vice WILLIAM ROGERS, resigned.

The Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg have purchased the Banking house, late the residence of J. B. McPHERSON, Esq., deceased. Price \$1,500 cash.

We are glad to hear that new Military Companies are talked of in several parts of the county. A more favorable time for their organization than the present could not be wished. The Militia Fines collected in the county would alone support four or five companies.

Mr. JNO. R. HARRIGAN, of Freedom township, has "remembered the printer," by making a present of a lot of surpassingly fine Apples. He has our thanks. Hardly any thing else could have been more welcome.

This being the Tri-annual Assessment year, Assistant Assessors are to be chosen at the Elections on Friday next.

Persons contributing Enigmas or Problems of any kind, to our columns, are desired to forward the answers in the same envelopes.

The New York Ledger pronounces the "E. C. Todd & Co." and the "Golden Prize" concerns, in New York, humbugs.

At Hagerstown.—On Friday night week, a fire broke out at Hagerstown, Md., in the stabling of Wright's Hotel. Before the flames could be suppressed, the entire stabling was consumed, together with the stables of Mrs. R. Biersching and Thomas A. Boult, and the stables of the Washington House. At one time, in consequence of the high wind, the roofs of six or eight houses on Potomac street were on fire, creating quite a panic among the occupants, several of whom moved out. Fortunately, however, the devouring element was arrested without serious damage, after the destruction of the four stables. Three horses perished in the flames, with other property. The loss of property amounts to about twenty-five hundred dollars, upon which there was an insurance of twelve hundred dollars, the one-half of it being on the Washington House stable, and the other half upon Wright's, owned by Mr. Joseph G. Protzman, the hotel and dwelling of Mr. Protzman, both of which were slightly damaged, are also insured.

A new buggy belonging to Mr. E. H. Bentley, of this place, was destroyed with Wright's stabling.

Mr. JOHN R. TURNER, of this borough, has secured the contract for building the new Court House at Gettysburg. Our Adams county friends may depend on getting a first-rate job.

Carlisle Herald.

Kissing on the Ice.—The Bostonians are famous, not only for making queer bets, but paying them, as witness the wheelbarrow race at the Ben Perley Poore. While a party of Boston ladies and gentlemen were skating one day last week at Jamaica Pond, a young lady promised any man who could beat her across the pond, a kiss. As the young lady was rather pretty, all started off, and at the end of the journey it was found that a young "darky" was the winner. The lad says the lady gave the "kiss" as though she was used to the business.

For the Compiler.

THE FIGURE 9.
Ms. Eboror.—I clipped, some time ago, from a number of the Philadelphia Ledger, an article showing that a sum expressed by any number of figures, when transposed, and deducted from the sum expressed by the transposition, gives a remainder that is divisible by 9 without a remainder.

Another correspondent adds that to the above, may be added that, if in the transposition of figures, the sum of the transposed figures should be less than the original sum, the former being deducted from the latter, still leaves a remainder divisible by 9 without a remainder. Thus:

The original sum, 7,364,289
Figures transposed, 2,894,637

9,449,926

The explanation is this:—A figure standing alone, represents units; a figure standing before tens; a third figure prefixed, hundreds, and so on.

If then a figure be transferred from the place of units to that of tens, it becomes ten times greater.

If the numeral 1 be transferred from the place of units to that of tens, it becomes 10. The difference, then, made by the change is 9. Consequently the difference being itself 9, when divided by 9 leaves no remainder.

If the numeral 2 be transferred from the place of units to that of tens, the difference is two nines, or 18. Of course, if divided by 9, it leaves no remainder.

In the same way you may go on with all the numerals, or any number of numerals. You may transfer from the place of units to that of tens, or of hundreds; or from that of hundreds to that of tens, or of units; every transposition you make gives you differences of nines, according to the place the figures take in the transposition, or some multiple of these, according to the numerals transposed.

Consequently the difference, or sums of differences divided by 9, can leave no remainder.

March, 1858. S.

For the Compiler.

THE POLE QUESTION.
Ms. Eboror.—This question, published in your paper of the 8th of February last, and solved by "W." as he supposed, is, if a pole seventy-five feet high, standing on a hill, breaks at such a point, that the top of the pole strikes a point on the hill side, twenty feet from the base of the pole, and line drawn from the top of the pole to the point where the top strikes the hill, will pass fifteen feet from the foot of the pole on a horizontal line—otherwise a straight line drawn through the points B & C would likewise have to pass through the points D & D at the same time, which is impossible.

If "W." will please examine the question again, he will find that his diagram is wrong, and of course his answer must be incorrect. It does not correspond with the question, as he will perceive by examining the matter.

As this question has been discussed by several mathematicians, and nearly all disagree, "W." will confer a favor by giving it another trial.

S.

For the Compiler.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of thirteen letters, and am the name of a flower.

My 7 6 12 10 2 1 is a mixture of metals.

3 9 12 is to make clear.

4 5 11 7 12 is a crowd.

8 is a consonant.

Name me.

S.

For the Compiler.

MA. STANIS.

The answer to the Enigma in your paper of this date is, "The day that America was declared to be free."

RESCUE J. RESSLER.

Mummasburg, March 8, 1858.

For the Compiler.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Speaking of the plan of separating the sexes in school, Mr. Stowe, the celebrated Glasgow teacher, says:

The separation has been found injurious. It is impossible to raise the girls as high intellectually, without the boys; as with them; and it is impossible to raise boys morally as high without girls.

The girls morally elevate the boys, and the boys intellectually elevate the girls.

But more than this, girls themselves are morally elevated by the presence of boys, and the boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of girls. Boys brought up with girls are made more positive intellectually by the softening influence of the female character.

A "Middy."—It is reported that Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria, has been appointed midshipman in the Euryalus, a 51 screw frigate now getting ready for a three years' cruise.

HOOP, HURRAH!—Two thousand girls, or a force equivalent to that number, are employed in one establishment in the city of New York in manufacturing hoops for the ladies. We are an expansive people—enlarging daily.

ISAAC F. BRINKERHOFF, Committee.

March 15, 1858. S.

For the Compiler.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to the Committee of the persons and estate of JOHN TATE, Sr., a Lincoln, in Straban township, his widow, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Yours truly, JAMES R. DUNLAP.

DAVENPORT, JAMES R. DUNLAP.

March 15, 1858. S.

For the Compiler.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, the following personal property, viz:

8 head of YOUNG CATTLE, 1 Carrige and Harness, Three-horse narrow-tire Waggon, One-horse waggon, Hay Carrige, Plow and Cultivator, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Cultivator, Single and Double Trees, and other farming implements.

Also Crops and Oats by the bushel.

—Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

THOMAS N. DICKS.

March 15, 1858. S.

For the Compiler.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to the Committee of the persons and estate of JOHN TATE, Sr., a Lincoln, in Straban township, his widow, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Yours truly, JAMES R. DUNLAP.

DAVENPORT, JAMES R. DUNLAP.

March 15, 1858. S.

For the Compiler.

NETT CASH.

DRY GOODS HOUSE.—*Opening of Spring Goods*—KYLE & LANDELL, Fourth & Arch Streets, are now offering a full stock of

New Goods for Spring of 1858!

HONORABLE SPRING GOODS.

BLACK & SILVER.

Rural Economy.

Trustee's Sale.

826 ACRES OF Valuable Real Estate for sale in Frederick County, Md., lying 1 mile south of Unionville, four miles from Liberty Town, and 6 miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD TRANSPLANTING.

A correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer* states that he procured twenty dry and shriveled peach trees last spring, of a nurseryman who had dug them up early in the spring, had hoisted them in, and being "culls," had remained unrooted. They were set out about the time that peach trees in the nursery row were put in full leaf. They were treated in the following manner:—The "bruised" roots were pruned off, the tops closely shortened in, so that they might correspond with the reduced roots. Then carefully set in holes made about two feet across and eight inches deep. The earth was well filled in among the intertwined roots, settling it with water poured on. They were then freely mulched with straw manure. Every one lived and made "an extraordinary growth," while one in the same row treated in the common manner, (which we suppose means unshortened and unmulched,) did not live through half the summer.

The peach tree, more than any other, says the *Country Gentleman*, in which we agree, needs very free shortening in setting out. We have succeeded better with trees three or four years from the bud, or twice the ordinary size, than with one year trees without this treatment. There is no other tree that is more sensibly affected with good after culture—for example, after being set well, give it mellow cultivating the same season throughout, (or much it heavily with coarse manure,) and it will send out shoots about three foot long.

If you let no cultivation or mulching, nor shortening back, and let the earth become hard and grown up with weeds, and the shoots will not be more than three inches long. This experiment is worth trying by any one who doubts it, on alternate rows. We are willing to let any one who prefers or practices the old system of neglect, select from any nursery the finest peach trees that ever grew, and give them his favorite treatment for two years; and we will take the poorest "culls" that were ever discarded as worthless, if they really have life in them; and we will agree to beat him two-fold by means of the best management already mentioned. We speak from actual experiment.

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

From the annual report of the Trustee and Superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, we glean the following somewhat remarkable facts:

Of the 525 males in the Institution, 172 are farmers, 130 laborers, 19 merchants, and 49 no occupation. Of the 373 females, 68 are wives of farmers, 28 wives of laborers, 24 daughters of farmers, 16 wives of merchants, and 160 no occupation.

Between the ages of 20 and 30, the cases of insanity (male and female) number 224—between 30 and 40, the number is 261—between 40 and 50, it is 177—between 50 and 60, the number is 20, and between 10 and 20, it is 110.

Among the causes of insanity are set down the following:

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
MARRIED, 182	181	363
WIDOWED, 23	49	74
SINGLED,	320	463
525	363	888

The social condition of the inmates is as follows:

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Domestic trouble, 38 males—59 females.		
Hill health, 38 " 49 "		
Grief, 0 " 3 "		
Malaria, 1 " 3 "		
Spirital rapping, 1 " 0 "		
Epilepsy, 22 " 9 "		
Intemperance, 23 " 1 "		
Novel reading, 0 " 2 "		

The social condition of the inmates is as follows:

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
MARRIED, 182	181	363
WIDOWED, 23	49	74
SINGLED,	320	463
525	363	888

Statistics of Marriage.—The records of marriages kept for many years in all civilized countries give the following inferential facts:—The greatest number of matrimonial engagements occur in the world over, between the ages of twenty and twenty-five. From the last named age a lady's chances diminish rapidly, until at thirty, statisticians say (but we can't believe it) her chances for wedlock are but one in ten. The time of the year has much to do with it. Massachusetts records testify that the fewest marriages are consummated in March. In Kentucky, the greatest number of celebrations is in the month of December. Christmas is observed to have a bimonthly effect at the South. Kentuckians marry earlier than New Englanders, some five years or so.

Weight of the Cabinet.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

The present Cabinet is composed of men of weight as I know to-day on a register of the weight of visitors kept at the Smithsonian Institution.—Howell Cobb is set down at 226 pounds; Governor Brown at 177; Secretary Taft at 147; and Governor Floyd at 129.

I should judge that General Cass will weigh nearly 200 pounds, although he is not as fleshy as he was a few years since. It is very active for one of his age, and walks to the Department of State almost every morning without his overcoat, and with an elastic step.

Cure for Colds.—It is said that forty-eight hours of total abstinence from liquids of all sorts will kill a cold entirely; and he who tries this remedy may go out into the air, and the more the better; for the more he walks and breathes exhalation from the skin, the more he robs his blood of water, and the more thoroughly he breaks the banks on which the nose and throat and lungs rely for the means of making them selves troublesome.

A swarm of bees contains from 10,000 to 20,000 in a natural state, and from 20,000 to 40,000 in a hive.

"Among ye be it" as the old saying goes when she beaved the meat axe at her children.

Wingerd, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

J. A. Swope,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

Wingard, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

J. A. Swope,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

Wingard, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

J. A. Swope,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

Wingard, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

J. A. Swope,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

Wingard, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

J. A. Swope,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

Wingard, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

J. A. Swope,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

Wingard, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

J. A. Swope,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

Wingard, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

J. A. Swope,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

Wingard, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

J. A. Swope,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

Wingard, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

J. A. Swope,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

Wingard, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW

GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE

Mohair, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,

Adam B. Hingerd,

Daniel S. White,

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAILE, at \$1.75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Joe Plaster done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinting Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—“Compiler” on the sign.

Public Sale.

THE subscribers, intending to remove West, will sell at Public Sale, at their residence, on the Brumaghorn road, 1 mile from Gettysburg, on Monday, the 15th day of March instant, the following personal property, viz:

2 head of Horses, (one a Mare, heavy with foal); 1 yearling Colt; 2 Males; 4 Cows; 2 Steers; 1 Bull; 1 Hog; 5 Pigs; Bow Ladders; Ploughs and Harrows; Single Shovel Plough; Corn Fork; Horse Gears; 2 good Saddles and Bridles; lot of Bags, Double and Single Trees, Halters and Cow Chains, Forks, Rakes, and many other Farming Utensils. Also, a Cook Stove and fixtures, Kitchen Cupboard, Dishes, Bedsteads, with other Household articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known.

DANIEL H. BENNER,
MOSES C. BENNER.

March 1, 1858.

Public Sale,

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Tyrone township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Millersburg, on Tuesday, the 16th day of March next, the following valuable personal property, viz:

Four head of Work Horses, a yearling Colt; 4 head of first-rate Milk Cows, a fine Heifer, a Four-horse Wagon, a one-horse Wagon, Hay and Wood Ladders, 2 new sleds, a good carriage, horse gear-ploughs, harrows, shovel ploughs, cultivators, horse-rake, winnowing mill, cutting box, rolling screen, threshing machine, sickle and double trees, spreaders, leg chains, grain shovels, rakes, forks, a lot of elder bushes, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN ECKENRODE.

Feb. 15, 1858.

Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have now on hand, at their Clothing Emporium, a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of our own getting up, made out of the very best material and styled, among which are Dress Coats of every variety, Overcoats, Pantaloons, Vests, Monkey Jackets, &c., also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Claret, Drab and Green Cloths for Over-coats, with trimmings to suit, sold cheap; also cheap, Cut-sleeved Cascades, Jeans, Cards and men's wear generally. We have just received the fall fashions, and have hands constantly employed cutting out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice. Call and see us. The above goods will be sold cheap for cash.

Oct. 12, 1857.

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHES, PONES, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Parcels, Verandah and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 3 per cent, will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.

Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

Hanover & Railroad.

TICKETS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbus and Philadelphia. This Train also comes with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

J. LEIB, Agent.

Nov. 30, 1857.

Blank Deeds, &c.

COMMON DEEDS, (single and double acknowledged,) and Deeds for Executors and Administrators with the will annexed, just printed, on superior paper and with new type, at this Compiler office. Successors, Subscribers, Bonds, &c., also on hand and for sale.

Dec. 21, 1857.

Prepare for Winter.

BUFFALO, Seal Skin, Lion Skin and Whirlpool Over Coats, Tailored Bag-lams and Lungs—In short, every new style of Over-Coat, also Frock, Dress and Business Coats.

Pants and Vests, of innumerable styles and patterns, suitable for old and plain men, as well as for the gay, and for boys. All these are to be had at the very lowest prices at Oct. 26.

SAMSON'S.

It is a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one find that you want ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it.—Franklin.

What is to become of Mexico?—The London Times says: There is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the U. States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

The Leviathan.—A correspondent wants to get an idea of the size of the Leviathan—something by which he can measure the length and breadth of her deck. Let him stand on Baltimore street, say opposite Holliday, and look towards Calvert, which distance will give him the length of her deck. Imagine Baltimore street, including the pavements, to be half as wide again as it is, and thus he will have the breadth of the deck. The length is 601 feet, or an eighth of a mile, which is 669 feet. Thus a walk of four times around the deck is a promenade of a mile.—Batt.

Sun.

Wouldn't Discount.—A man named Malo, of Montreal, had a note against a man, with four good endorsers, for \$5,550. He presented it for payment, when the maker swallowed it. He was arrested, taken to the Police, and a doctor sent for, and he was forced to swallow an emetic in the hope to make him disgorge the note—but the note would not come up, but remained in a fair way for digestion.—Buff. Express.

MONDAYS.—Fibbons, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.

SPOUTING.—George and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call.

G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 18, 1858.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAILE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

40TH YEAR.

NO. 25.

The Poet's Corner.

An Ancient Toast.

It was a grand day in the old chivalric time, the wine circling around a board in a noble hall and the sculptured walls rang with sentiment and song.

The lady of each knightly heart was pledged alone by name and many a syllable significant of love had been uttered, until it came St. Leon's turn, when, lifting the sparkling cup on high—

"I drink to one," he said,

"Whose image never may depart,
Deep graven on this youthful heart,
Till memory is dead."

"To one whose love for me shall last,
When lighter passions long have passed,
So holy 'tis, and true;

"To one who's love hath longer dwelt,
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Than any pledge to you?"

Each gav' a tap at the word,
And laid a hand upon his sword,

"With fury blazing eyes:

And Stanley said: "We crave the name,
Proud knight, of this most peerless dame,

"Whose love you must so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not breathe her name in circles mood,
Thus lightly to another:

Then held his noble head as though
To eve that wot the reverence due,

And gently said, "My Mother."

Select Miscellany.

A Beautiful Truth.—Benj. F. Taylor, the author of "January and June," once said that "she who has been a good daughter, a loving wife and an old fashioned mother, is pretty near ready for an entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven. A home without a girl in it is only half blessed; it is an orchard without blossoms, and a spring without song. A house full of sons is like Lebanon with its cedars, but daughters by the fireside, are like the roses in Sharon."

Boys Out at Night.—We find the following trifling paragraph in one of our exchanges, under the caption of Boys Out at Night:

"Night running is ruinous to the morals of boys in all instances. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind; bad, vulgar, and profane language; a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the street after nightfall, that boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute men."

Peaceful Policy Better than War.—When Commodore Perry went to Japan it was contended that he could do no good unless he used force to make the Japanese receive him, and even now Commissioner Reed is ridiculed by some of the newspapers for not joining in the war against China. Com. Perry, instead of sending the Japanese shells and cannon balls to show his tender regard for them, sent the Emperor a model of a locomotive and a magnetic telegraph. The Emperor was so much pleased with his present that he has sent his nephew to the United States (now on his way) to learn something more of the nation which uses such improvements. If a show of friendliness for the Japanese can break down its exclusiveness so far, what may not a similar respect for the rights of the Chinese effect in removing its opposition to foreigners?

Boys Out at Night.—We find the following trifling paragraph in one of our exchanges, under the caption of Boys Out at Night:

"Night running is ruinous to the morals of boys in all instances. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind; bad, vulgar, and profane language; a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the street after nightfall, that boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute men."

On the Boys.—Rev. H. W. B. (Beecher), a distinguished clergymen of Brooklyn, was taken on a stagecoach, from the depot in W—, to New England town, where railroad communication then ended, to B—, a place fifty miles distant, where he was to lecture that night. It was a warm February day; the sleighing was splendid. B. was on the box beside a young driver; the teams, of four horses each, were perfection, and the result was that the fifty miles were got over in something like four hours—pretty good railroad time on some tracks—but it didn't do the teams of horses any good, and when, some days after knowledge of their condition came to the proprietor of the line, he called up that particular driver (Sam.) and asked how he came to drive his horses that day at such a rate. "Well," said Sam, "I had one of the dogs" on the box with me—I wanted to see 'em go, and I put 'em 'en' them!"—N. Y. Post.

Singular and Awful Freak of Nature—A Child with Frog's Head.—A negro woman, belonging to Mr. Lawrence Smith, of Petersburg, Va., lately gave birth to a child, the physical malformations of which were of the most horrible and extraordinary possible character. From the waist downward the child was like others, and symmetrical built, but above the middle it was moulded into a frightful resemblance to the form of a frog. The head was flat, the mouth being several inches wide, and placed underneath. The nose was entirely wanting, as the eyes stood out like goggles. No physician who saw it ever witnessed any phenomenon to compare with it, and it was considered by them a perfectly unprecedented occurrence in the annals of embryology. It lived but a few hours. The ears were the only portion of the head which did not bear resemblance to a frog, and these were much like those of a cat, being salient and pointed, and adding still more to the horrible appearance of the anomalous creature.

What is to become of Mexico?—The London Times says: There is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the U. States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

The Leviathan.—A correspondent wants to get an idea of the size of the Leviathan—something by which he can measure the length and breadth of her deck. Let him stand on Baltimore street, say opposite Holliday, and look towards Calvert, which distance will give him the length of her deck. Imagine Baltimore street, including the pavements, to be half as wide again as it is, and thus he will have the breadth of the deck. The length is 601 feet, or an eighth of a mile, which is 669 feet. Thus a walk of four times around the deck is a promenade of a mile.—Batt.

Sun.

Wouldn't Discount.—A man named Malo, of Montreal, had a note against a man, with four good endorsers, for \$5,550. He presented it for payment, when the maker swallowed it. He was arrested, taken to the Police, and a doctor sent for, and he was forced to swallow an emetic in the hope to make him disgorge the note—but the note would not come up, but remained in a fair way for digestion.—Buff. Express.

MONDAYS.—Fibbons, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.

G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 18, 1858.

SAMSON'S.

It is a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one find that you want ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it.—Franklin.

What is to become of Mexico?—The London Times says: There is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the U. States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

The Leviathan.—A correspondent wants to get an idea of the size of the Leviathan—something by which he can measure the length and breadth of her deck. Let him stand on Baltimore street, say opposite Holliday, and look towards Calvert, which distance will give him the length of her deck. Imagine Baltimore street, including the pavements, to be half as wide again as it is, and thus he will have the breadth of the deck. The length is 601 feet, or an eighth of a mile, which is 669 feet. Thus a walk of four times around the deck is a promenade of a mile.—Batt.

Sun.

Wouldn't Discount.—A man named Malo, of Montreal, had a note against a man, with four good endorsers, for \$5,550. He presented it for payment, when the maker swallowed it. He was arrested, taken to the Police, and a doctor sent for, and he was forced to swallow an emetic in the hope to make him disgorge the note—but the note would not come up, but remained in a fair way for digestion.—Buff. Express.

MONDAYS.—Fibbons, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.

G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 18, 1858.

SAMSON'S.

It is a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one find that you want ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it.—Franklin.

What is to become of Mexico?—The London Times says: There is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the U. States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may spring out of it. The capacity of the Mexican population for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it."

The Leviathan.—A correspondent wants to get an idea of the size of the Leviathan—something by which he can measure the length and breadth of her deck. Let him stand on Baltimore street, say opposite Holliday, and look towards Calvert, which distance will give him the length of her deck. Imagine Baltimore street, including the pavements, to be half as wide again as it is, and thus he will have the breadth of the deck. The length is 601 feet, or an eighth of a mile, which is 669 feet. Thus a walk of four times around the deck is a promenade of a mile.—Batt.

Sun.

Wouldn't Discount.—A man named Malo, of Montreal, had a note against a man, with four good endorsers, for \$5,550. He presented it for payment, when the maker swallowed it. He was arrested, taken to the Police, and a doctor sent for, and he was forced to swallow an emetic in the hope to make him disgorge the note—but the note would not come up, but remained in a fair way for digestion.—Buff. Express.

MONDAYS.—Fibbons, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.

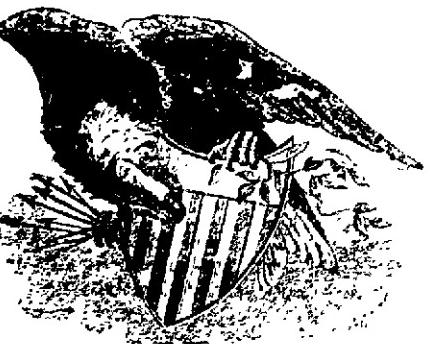
G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 18, 1858.

SAMSON'S.

It is a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one find that you want ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it.—Franklin.

The Compiler.



H. J. Shable, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, March 15, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF TURNPIKE COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia,
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

OUR CANDIDATES.

We place at our mast-head to-day the names of the nominees of the Democratic State Convention—Hon. WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and WESLEY FROST, of Fayette county, for Canal Commissioner—and command them to the confidence and support of the Democracy of Adams.

We have good authority for stating that these gentlemen are with President BUCHANAN, endorse his policy, and accept their nominations, with the resolutions attached, without hesitation or reservation.

Judge Porter holds a flattering position as a jurist, and before his appointment to the Bench by Governor Packer, enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in the Courts of Philadelphia.

Mr. Frost is a thorough business man, of indisputable integrity, and possessing a full knowledge of the public works of the Commonwealth.

With such candidates for standard-bearers, the Democracy are bound to "whip the opposition out of their boots."

SPRING ELECTION.

The annual election for Township Officers will take place in the several districts of the county on Friday next, the 19th inst.

Let our Democratic friends remember this, and not suffer the opposition to steal a march on them. Although the Knob Noggins of Menallen called a day-light meeting to settle a ticket for the faithful of that township three, the newspapers of their party here, it is not unlikely that in other townships the old *secret* mode is being resort to, to patch up tickets and get out their votes. In an open, hand to hand, conflict, they have little to expect. This they know—know it by an *experience* of several years—but the hope of lulling the Democracy into quiet security by feigned indifference may still be entertained by them; and against this we would warn our friends. The election is of considerable local interest, but even if it were not, it is our duty to watch the enemy at all times.

We hope our party friends throughout the county will not fail to attend their respective elections on Friday next.

That excellent Democratic journal, the Philadelphia Evening Argus, has lately been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. The Argus is doing great good service in the cause of Democracy and deserves the patronage of the party, a large share of which we bespeak for it. A more clever and deserving Democrat than Col. Jo. Sev. can't be found in a week's travel.

The editor of an eastern paper says that Brigham Young looks like Henry Ward Beecher. Yes, we suppose so—Brigham Young looks "out of his eyes" and so does Beecher. Remarkable resemblance!—Exchange.

Just so; but the most marked resemblance is in their preaching. One "shrieks" for Kansas, and the other for Utah; and both think there is more virtue in Sharp's rifles and Colt's revolvers, as a means of evangelizing the world, than in Bibles and Prayer Books.—Eric Observer.

The New York Post reads Senator Seward out of the Black Republican party, and accuses him of the most unprincipled "log rolling" in his senatorial career. The Post is in John P. Hale's train.—Exchange.

The Jamestown Democrat does the same thing in lunging both coarse and vindictive. The Democrat is in John C. Fremont's train! Harmonious Nig-gerism!

A suit on a "dead horse" (of the woolly species) is now up before the Supreme Court at Boston. The complainant sues the Republican party for feed furnished to sixteen hundred shrikes for Fremont and Jessie, in September, 1856, at Manchester, Mass.

The Springfield Nonpareil says that one item in the wardrobe of the Princess Royal, of England, lately married, was twelve dozen pairs of boots.—One reason why American women are healthier than English women is because they protect their—shall we say it—feet—from the wet and cold. Make a note of this, girls, and don't be afraid of good thick "soles and uppers."

Hart's status of Mr. Clay, ordered by the ladies of Virginia about twelve years ago, will be completed in about twelve months.

THE KEYSTONE SPEAKS!
The Democracy, the yeomanry, of Pennsylvania are with JAMES BUCHANAN now, as they have for years been. They endorse his Kansas policy, sustained as it is by truth and principle, as cordially and warmly as they endorsed previous great acts of his life.

The Convention at Harrisburg was composed, to a great extent, of the most prominent and reliable men of our party throughout the State—cautious, yet firm and patriotic men—and they discharged their duties with a lively and appreciating sense of their responsibility. Their sentiments are expressed in no unmeaning language—in no smothering verbiage. The resolutions are plain, pointed and cover the whole ground. Read them, in another column.

The last 4th of March was a proud day for our good old Commonwealth—strengthening the bands which hold this blessed Union together, and rebuking traitors and demagogues. May her shadow never grow less!

OREGON AND KANSAS.

Whilst so much is said about poor "bleeding" Kansas, it is a remarkable fact that not a word is said about Oregon. And yet Oregon is about to ask admission into the Union in precisely the same condition. The objection is made to Kansas, that the Lecompton Convention did not submit the *whole* Constitution, but save proper to submit only a part of it, the matter of slavery, which was the only great question of dispute. The Convention of Oregon did not submit the *whole* Constitution, but submitted five distinct propositions, for the people to vote upon, one being the subject of slavery too, but not a word is said about the latter, and when Oregon does ask for admission probably not the least objection will be made against her reception. Why then the great difficulty about "Kansas," unless the unhappy agitation must be kept up to strengthen and to bolster up the designs and fortunes of political demagogues.

KANSAS—READ! READ!

They are getting tired of the thing, even in Kansas. We clip the following pregnant paragraph from the Leavenworth Daily Ledger of the 15th ult.,—good Free State authority:

"Let the Lecompton Constitution pass and let the representatives elected be called together and elect two United States Senators, and the agony is all over. True, there may be a faction in the Free State party who will not be successful, and may endeavor to keep up this infernal nigger agitation, from the fact that they have been 'ruled out' from a participation in the spoils; but that's nothing, they can be easily choked off and made to bite the dust by the storm will of the people. Demagogues and fanatics of both parties are no longer in the hearts and affections of the people, and their rantings and roarings will avail nothing. The people are sick, tired and disgusted with them, and will listen to their madness no more. We want peace, for that brings us happiness and prosperity."

Here is another appeal to be let alone:

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom
CROAKERS AGAIN.

The New York Tribune and presses of that character, as has been their practice in the past, are now discouraging emigration to Kansas by mistaken representations in regard to the election. They state positively that Calhoun will give certificates of election to the pro-slavery State officers under the Lecompton Constitution, and to a majority of the members of the legislature; and then they are continually stating that the Lecompton Constitution will be endorsed by Congress. From these facts they argue that the Democratic party has made Kansas a slave State, and by this they hope to hurl that party from power. At the same time they must be conscious that if the Democratic party was sure to sweep from existence three years hence, that event would have been permanently settled long previous to that time.

The whole tendency of these croaking papers, from first to last, has been to make Kansas what those journals have professed to avoid. Our only hope of saving Kansas to freedom lay through emigration. Their croakings instead of encouraging emigration, as has been our policy by presenting a gilded future, such as we have full confidence to expect, has only discouraged it by thousands; and these means are invariably resorted to—whether purposely or otherwise we leave this to determine for himself, after carefully considering all the facts—at the time when we are preparing for, and most in need of the heaviest emigration. It has been suggested that this was only a subterfuge of those editors to prevent the East from being depopulated by the enormous emigration which would otherwise follow.

There is not a man, in his sober senses, who does not know that Kansas Territory, at this time, would boast of a population of from fifty to one hundred thousand more persons than it has at present, had the Eastern press, instead of constantly predicting the defeat of the Free State cause, given ample assurances that its triumph was inevitable through peaceful means. Talk as much as we may of the bravery of the American people, it is not true that any of them desire to take their families to a country overrun with civil war and cursed with anarchy.

Babel in New York.—At one of the recent meetings of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York. Eighty languages, he said, are used in business and social intercourse among the inhabitants of that city.

Gen. Seth Clover, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Indian Agent in Kansas, vice McCaslin, removed.

Rev. I. S. Kallock left Boston on Monday for Kansas, where he has decided to locate as a lawyer.

Madame Goldschmidt is expected to arrive in England early in June, it is said, with the intention of taking up permanent residence there.

THE LEGISLATURE.
The Senate, on the 3d instant, passed an Act, the first section of which provides that it shall and may be lawful for the president and managers of any turnpike or plank road company, of this Commonwealth, by themselves or their authorized agent, to contract with individuals, or with corporations, for the payment of tolls for travel over and upon their roads respectively, and for any period of time that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year, and whether such travel shall pass through any gate or turnpike, or otherwise, and any debt incurred under such contract, may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable.

The second section provides that the exemption of persons, in attending places of worship, from the payment of tolls, on any turnpike or plank road in this Commonwealth, shall only apply to the necessary travel in attendance at the usual place of worship or the person claiming such exemption.

The report shows great regularity and strict conformity to law in the formation and adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and cites numerous facts to show the untenable character of the position of Gov. Walker that the validity of every State Constitution depends on its having received the sanction of all the laws, facts and proceedings in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, bearing upon the question of admitting Kansas as a State.

Section 3: When the time for holding the annual meetings of the stockholders of any turnpike or plank road company of this Commonwealth, is now fixed by law to be held on the first Monday of January, or on the first Monday of November, the managers of such companies may change the time for holding said annual meeting of their respective companies, to any other day in said month.

Proposed, That at least twenty days notice shall be given of the time and place of holding said meeting, in the manner directed in the acts of incorporation of said companies.

In the regard to the change concerning the "nineteen disfranchised counties," the report is very full. There are but thirty-four organized counties in Kansas. Twenty-one of these were represented. Nine of the thirteen unrepresented counties have very little population. In seven of them not a vote was cast at the January election against the Constitution. In two others of the nine less than one hundred votes were thrown; and in the four remaining, namely: Franklin, Anderson, Coffey and Breckinridge, there were but eleven hundred and thirty-five. In these four counties the officers were prevented from making a registry by threats of violence.

The Senate passed the bill to extend the charter of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh—the first Bank bill of the session, and which may have a narrow chance in the House, where the present system is not held in high favor.

Majority and minority reports have been made in the House on the question of the sale, or rather transfer, of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company. The movement should be watched, that the Commonwealth may not again be fleeced, as it was in the sale of the Main Line.

The Central Railroad Company is again at work, to operate upon the Legislature. Heretofore that mammoth corporation accomplished its selfish and grasping purposes by the aid of "boeing," and probably other questionable means; but discovering that the people are awake to that species of work and will bear it no longer, the plan adopted is, to pour in petitions from all the counties along the line of the road in favor of the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, with the hope that the Legislature may be swayed into the measure. Let numbers be few, and the people will sustain them in resisting the demands of the Company.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Will presented two petitions from citizens of Adams county for a law to abolish the County Superintendence of Common Schools.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, petitions were presented from Montgomery and Lancaster counties, in favor of the abolition of the County Superintendence of Common Schools. Mr. Brewer presented one from citizens of Adams county, of similar import.

In the House, remonstrances were presented from several counties against the passage of a law for the sale of the remaining public improvements, and against the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Central Railroad. The people of the whole State should move in the same direction.

The Natchez Courier tells of a rough boatman passing along the streets of that city, who had drifted far away from home, and stopping at the door of a music store, where a gentleman was evoking a sweet strain from the keys of a fine piano, for the amusement of some lady friends. He listened very intently, paying but little attention to the passers by, until the hot scalding tears coursed down his sunburnt cheeks, in spite of all his endeavors to restrain them. Observing that we noticed him, he turned round and exclaimed. "Can't help it, stranger; I've a little sister somewhere out West that does that sort of thing, and it makes me think of home."

Death of Monroe Stewart.—Pittsburgh, March 10.—Monroe Stewart, one of the McKeever murderers, who was recently pardoned by Governor Packer, in consequence of the disclosures made at the execution of the authors of that murder, died in prison last night of small pox. He had been held for trial on another charge.

A Legislative Prayer.—The following laconic prayer was delivered in the Iowa House of Representatives the other morning, by Rev. Mr. Shine:

"Great God! Bless the young and growing State of Iowa, her Senators and Representatives, her Governor and State officers! Give us a sound currency, pure water and undefiled religion, for Christ's sake. Amen."

A Distressing Accident.—On Friday last week, Mr. David Kelly, a citizen of Carroll county, Md., met with an awful death. The Sentinel says he was engaged in blasting limestone in the quarry of Mr. Abraham Roop, on Little Pipe Creek. The charge proving defective, Mr. Kelly determined to remove it, when it exploded, blowing him to atoms. His body was shattered to pieces, which were gathered up and carried to his residence in sacks. He leaves a wife and several children.

The winter appears to have been very severe in all parts of Europe.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1858.

Dear COMPILER:—Mr. Green has given notice in the Senate that he will press the Kansas bill to a vote on Monday next. So much has already been said on the subject, since the opening of Congress, that further debate would seem unnecessary. The bill will pass both Houses without a doubt. The Representative of your district, Hon. Wilson Bentz, will vote for it.

1. Resolved, That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic institutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.

2. Resolved, That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and in the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the harmony and perpetuity of the Union of the American States insured.

3. Resolved, That it is the right of the people of any State or Territory to exercise their sovereign power through duly chosen representatives, and thereby enact a constitution and government; or they may delegate to such representatives the more limited power to prepare their form of Government, reserving to themselves the right of ratification, and that either mode of giving existence to State institutions, is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and the established practice of the States of this Union.

4. Resolved, That the Kansas-Nebraska act having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the Territories to form their own institutions in their own way, and the duly organized Government in Kansas having by regular process provided for a Convention of Delegates by the people, with instructions and power to form a Constitution; and such Delegates having assembled in Convention and enacted a Constitution under such instructions and power, such Constitution being republican in form and the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

5. Resolved, That the people of Kansas, under the Constitution enacted by their Convention, may "at all times alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper;" that the provision contained therein, as to a particular mode of alteration, after 1864, does not forbid any other mode the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time, and the construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and such Delegates having assembled in Convention and enacted a Constitution under such instructions and power, such Constitution being republican in form and the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

6. Resolved, That the people of Kansas under the Constitution enacted by their Convention, may "at all times alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper;" that the provision contained therein, as to a particular mode of alteration, after 1864, does not forbid any other mode the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time, and the construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and such Delegates having assembled in Convention and enacted a Constitution under such instructions and power, such Constitution being republican in form and the Territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

7. Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable to the majority of its provisions to the majority of the Free State men of that Territory, then we will be compelled to adopt some other mode of government, by which we can be considered as constituent elements of community or society, against the course taken by the Representative of our county, Charles Will, Esq.

Mr. Will was then requested to present a petition to the Legislature, praying that the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools be abolished. The petition contained some fifty signers, and Mr. Will was informed that petitions to the same effect would be sent from different parts of the country.

8. Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable to the majority of its provisions to the majority of the Free State men of that Territory, then we will be compelled to adopt some other mode of government, by which we can be considered as constituent elements of community or society, against the course taken by the Representative of our county, Charles Will, Esq.

9. Resolved, therefore, That we unanimously do approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy, and are ready and willing to sustain him in all other measures of his Administration thus far disclosed; and we entertain the belief that he will not abandon an article in the Democratic creed.

10. Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and common admiration, the able and timely support which the Hon. William Bigler has given, in the U. S. Senate, to the policy of the National Administration; and while they are bold in their protestations against what they call the "slave power," they conceal a third and desire for political place, which they will be given at the proper time and place, according to law. By this test the Constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of those who joined in the election. Those only can be considered as bona fide citizens of Kansas. Others who abstained are self-acknowledged outlaws, and are not to be considered as constituent elements of community or society, against the course taken by the Representative of our county, Charles Will, Esq.

11. Resolved, That in electing Wm. P. Fetter as Governor of this State, the Democratic party has secured the services of one in every way qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience, he combines administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his advocacy of the true Democratic policy, secure the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Commonwealth.

12. Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will aid to lessen as much as possible the heavy burdens imposed upon the people by taxation, and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of Banking, as may prevent in the future the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

The vote on the adoption of the above resolutions was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ahern, Amey, Arand, Benton, Beans, Brannen, Brewster, Boyer (Clearfield), Boyer (Berks.), Buchanan, Buckalew, Crawford, Cabell, Clark (Philadelphia), Crain, Campbell (Luzerne), Campbell (Butler), Cough, Cough, Cross, Cassidy, Cochran, Cunningham, Davis, Douglass, Dunning, Day, Dunn, Everhart, Eldred, Farrall, Feather, Gay, Gillis, Grant, Haldeman, Holman (Philadelphia), Hassenauer, Holman (Chester), Hughes, Hepburn, Hopkins, Hess, Ives, Jones, Jameson, Kincaid, Keatley, Kline, Laughlin, Lockhart, Livingood, Lamb, Lovr, McGinnis, McIntire, Matters, Miller (Northampton), Masser, Miller (Juniper), Miller (Green), Mitchell, Manderbach, Martin, Morrison, Morrow, McCullough, McGoffin, McCalmon, McFarland, Maddill, Noble, O'Hanlon, Pardee, Patterson (Allegheny), Patterson (Blair), Piolti,

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 11th of March, 1858.

1. Resolved, That the principle involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have the exclusive control over their domestic institutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.

2. Resolved, That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to

Town & County Affairs.

Lectures.

Rev. R. S. GRICE will lecture this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Presbytery Church, before the Young Men's Christian Association.

The lecture of Mr. WILLS, postponed on account of the inclement weather, will be delivered in the German Reformed Church on Monday evening next.

Methodist E. Appointments.

The following are among the appointments of the East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for the year 1858:

West Baltimore District.—Thomas B. Sargent, P. E.—Strawbridge—Benjamin B. Hamlin, Edward Kinsey, Whitcomb—James Brads Emory—John W. Hedges, Joseph France, sup. Frederick City—Thomas M. Reese, Frederick Chapel—Wm. T. Wilson, Frederick Circuit—Joseph N. Spangler, John T. Stanbury, sup. Liberty—Wm. R. Mills, James R. Cadden, Westminster—John Miller, Ashbury W. Guyer, West Falls, Levin D. Horron, Emmausburg—Elias Welty, Gettysburg—John Bowen, Martin L. Drum, York—John Stine, W. Wickes, sup. Wrightsville—Sam'l W. Sears, Hanover—Sam'l W. Price, one to be supplied.

Carlisle District.—John A. Gere, P. E.—Carlisle—Robert D. Chambers, Carlisle Emory Chapel—A. A. Reese, Carlisle Circuit—S. B. Dunlap, Nathan Shaffer, York Springs and Hanover—Oliver Ego, George W. Dunlap, Newport—F. E. Crever, James T. Wilson, Petersburg—Thomas D. Gottwald, New Bloomfield—Cambridge Graham, Isaac C. Stevens, Mifflin—John W. Langley, Milton K. Foster, W. A. McKeo, sup. Concord—N. S. Buckingham, J. Clark Hagey, Lewisburg—Joseph A. Ross, Lewisburg Circuit—George Stevenson, W. T. L. Weeck, Huntingdon—Alexander M. Barritt, Shirleyburg—Amos Smith, George W. Heyd, Shippensburg—Reuben E. Wilson, Green Village—Noah Schlosser, Amos J. Bender, Chambersburg—Philip B. Reese.

Harford Avenue Station, George W. Cooper; Mission to colored people, Harford county, Wm. Guynn; Moresburg, Wm. Earshaw; McConnellsburg, L. M. Gardner; Hollidaysburg, J. H. C. Dosh; Lewisburg, Thomas Bowman; Sunbury, George Warren; Danville, Wm. Hardon, Robert S. McClay, Missionary to China.

Mr. HENRY E. REED has been appointed Postmaster at Fountaintdale, Adams county, vice WILLIAM ROGERS, resigned.

The Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg have purchased the Banking house, late the residence of J. B. McPHERSON, Esq., deceased. Price \$1,500 cash.

We are glad to hear that new Military Companies are talked of in several parts of the county. A more favorable time for their organization than the present could not be wished. The Militia Fines collected in the country would alone support four or five companies.

Mr. JNO. R. HARRIGAN, of Free- dom township, has "remembered the printer" by making a present of a lot of surpassingly fine Apples. He has our thanks. Hardly any thing else could have been more welcome.

This being the Tri-ennial Assessment year, Assistant Assessors are to be chosen at the Elections on Friday next.

Persons contributing Enigmas or Problems of any kind, to our columns, are desired to forward the answers in the same envelopes.

Th. New York Ledger pronounces the "E. C. Todd & Co." and the "Golden Prize" concerns, in New York, humbugs.

Fire at Hagerstown.—On Friday night week, a fire broke out at Hagerstown, Md., in the stabling of Wright's Hotel. Before the flames could be suppressed, the entire stabling was consumed, together with the stables of the Washington House. At one time, in consequence of the high wind, the roofs of six or eight houses on Potomac street were on fire, creating quite a panic among the occupants, several of whom moved out. Fortunately, however, the devouring element was arrested without serious damage after the destruction of the four stables. Three horses perished in the flames, with other property. The loss of property amounts to about twenty-five hundred dollars, upon which there was an insurance of twelve hundred dollars, the one-half of it being on the Washington House stable, and the other half upon Wright's, owned by Mr. Joseph G. Protzman. The hotel and dwelling of Mr. Protzman, both of which were slightly damaged, are also insured.

A new buggy belonging to Mr. E. H. Bentley, of this place, was destroyed with Wright's stabling.

Mr. JOHN R. TURNER, of this borough, has secured the contract for building the new Court House at Gettysburg. Our Adams county friends may depend on getting a first-rate job.

Kissing on the Ice.—The Bostonians are famous, not only for making queer bets, but paying them, as witness the wheelbarrow bets a la Bon Ferley Poore. While a party of Boston ladies and gentlemen were skating one day last week at Jamaica Pond, a young lady promised any man who could beat her across the pond, a kiss. As the young lady was rather pretty, all started off, and at the end of the journey it was found that a young "darky" was the winner. The lad says the lady gave the "buss" as though she was up to the business.

For the Compiler.

THE FIGURE 9.—Ma. Euron:—I clipped, some time ago, from Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., arrived at New York on Wednesday, at noon. The main item of intelligence is the resignation of Lord Palmerston, and the acceptance of the Premiership by the Earl of Derby, under whom a new Ministry had been formed.

Another correspondent adds that to the above may be added that, if in the transposition of figures, the sum of the transposed figures should be less than the original sum, the former being deducted from the latter, still leaves a remainder divisible by 9 without a remainder. Thus—

The original sum,	7,644,280
Figures transposed,	2,894,637
	—
94,469,652	—
	496,628

The explanation is this:—A figure standing alone, represents units; a figure standing before it, tens; a third figure prefixed, hundreds, and so on.

If then a figure is transferred from the place of units to that of tens, it becomes ten times greater.

If the numeral 1 be transferred from the place of units to that of tens, it becomes 10.

The difference, then, made by the change is 9.

Consequently the difference being itself 9, when divided by 9 leaves no remainder.

If the numeral 2 be transferred from the place of units to that of tens, the difference is two nines, or 18. Of course, if divided by 9, it leaves no remainder.

In the same way you may go on with all the numerals, or any number of numerals. You may transfer from the place of units to that of tens, or of hundreds; or from that of hundreds to that of tens, or of units; every transposition you make gives you differences of nines, or of tens of nines, or hundreds of nines, according to the place the figures take in the transposition, or some multiple of these, according to the numerals transposed.

Consequently the difference, or sum of differences divided by 9, can leave no remainder.

March, 15, 1858. S.

For the Compiler.

The Pole Question.—Mr. Euron:—This question, published in your paper of the 8th of February last, and solved by "W." as he supposed, is, if a pole seventy-five feet high, standing on a hill, breaks at such a point, that the top of the pole strikes a point on the hill side, twenty feet from the base of the pole, and is drawn from the top of the pole to the point where the top strikes the hill, will pass fifteen feet from the foot of the pole on a horizontal line—otherwise a straight line drawn through the points B & C would likewise pass through the points D & E at the same time, which is impossible.

If "W." will please examine the question again, he will find that his diagram is wrong, and of course his answer must be incorrect. It does not correspond with the question, as he will perceive by examining the matter.

As this question has been discussed by several mathematicians, and nearly all disagree, "W." will confer a favor by giving it another trial.

S.

For the Compiler.

The Tomb.—Mr. Euron:—This question, published in your paper of the 8th of February last, and solved by "W." as he supposed, is, if a pole

seventy-five feet high, standing on a hill, breaks

at such a point, that the top of the pole strikes

a point on the hill side, twenty feet from the base of the pole, and is drawn from the top

of the pole to the point where the top strikes

the hill, will pass fifteen feet from the foot

of the pole on a horizontal line—otherwise a

straight line drawn through the points B & C

would likewise pass through the points D & E at the same time, which is impossible.

If "W." will please examine the question again, he will find that his diagram is wrong, and of course his answer must be incorrect. It does not correspond with the question, as he will perceive by examining the matter.

As this question has been discussed by several mathematicians, and nearly all disagree, "W." will confer a favor by giving it another trial.

S.

For the Compiler.

Enigma.—I am a word of thirteen letters, and an name of a flower.

My 7 6 2 12 10 2 1 is a mixture of metals.

3 9 12 is to make clear.

4 5 11 7 12 is a crowd.

8 is a consonant.

Name me. S.

For the Compiler.

Mr. STANLEY:—The answer to the Enigma in your paper of this date, is, "The day that America was declared to be free."

REBECCA J. RUSSELL, Mummasburg, March 8, 1858.

For the Compiler.

Boys and Girls.—Speaking of the plan of separating the sexes in school, Mr. Stowe, the celebrated Glasgow teacher, says:

The separation has been found injurious. It is impossible to raise the girls as high intellectually, without the boys as with them; and it is impossible to raise boys morally as high without girls.

The girls morally elevate the boys, and the boys intellectually elevate the girls.

But more than this, girls themselves are morally elevated by the presence of boys, and the boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of girls. Boys brought up with girls are made more positively intellectual by the softening influence of the female character.

March 15, 1858. S.

For the Compiler.

Notice.—THE subscriber, intending to quit farming,

will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on Monday, the 3rd day of April next, the following personal property, viz:

8 head of YOUNG CATTLE, 1 Cartage and Harness, Three-horse, narrow-tread Waggon, One-horse Waggon, Hay Carrige, Plows and Harrows, Corn Forks, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Cultivator, Single and Double Trees, and other farming implements.

Also Curn and Oats by the bushel.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

FREDERICK HERR, March 15, 1858.

For the Compiler.

Public Sale.—THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Huntingdon township, Adams county, on Monday, the 22nd day of March inst., a fine stock of Horses, Cattle, &c., HORSES, Cows and Young Cattle, a lot of Steers, (some of them fat,) a new Broad-tread Waggon, bed, bows and cover; Horse Gears, Ploughs and Harrows, Hay Carriges, and other farming utensils. Hay by the bushel, Corn Fodder, Potatoes, Cider and Cider Barrels.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

THOMAS N. DICKS, March 15, 1858. S.

For the Compiler.

Notice.—THE subscriber, having been appointed by

the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of JOHN TATE, Sr., a Lunatic, of Straban township, in said county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands

against said Tate, to present the same to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to

